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ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ANATOMICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

At the annual meeting of the Anatomical and Anthropological Association of China, held at Peking on Friday, February 25, 1921, a lecture was delivered by Dr. J. G. Andersson on "Archaeological Research in Inner Mongolia."

The speaker stated that, in the area under discussion, he had been able to establish the following archaeological epochs, beginning with the most recent: (1) The epoch of agricultural colonization, probably Ming dynasty; (2) the epoch of the stone effigies; (3) the neolithic epoch.

The first named is marked by the presence of a number of defense walls, apparently outworks to the Great Wall. They are, however, but small and weak structures which are now entirely crumbled down. The northernmost of these walls lies near Pan-Chiang, 275 kilometers from Halgau, and at the edge of the Gobi.

There are also numerous ancient walled cities and villages, the walls of which have also been reduced to low, grass-covered ridges. Within these enclosures have been found numerous metal objects, such as arrow heads and knives much resembling Siberian types, as well as charms and Chinese coins, mostly from the Sung dynasty.

Agricultural implements have also been found, such as millstones and thrashing stones, as well as plowshares. It is probable that those remains, or at any rate the majority of them, date from the Ming dynasty when the Chinese are known to have exerted a strong influence in this region, an influence which extended even into Outer Mongolia.

What is here called the epoch of the stone effigies is represented by a number of stone sculptures showing standing men of the type which is known from northern and western Mongolia. The age and ethnological affinities of those stone effigies is not known. The Mongols have no tradition concerning them.

A small number of neolithic implements, mostly stone celts, have been found within the area visited by the lecturer.

After the lecture a business meeting was held, at which Dr. B. V.

Cowdry announced his resignation as President of the Association. Dr. Cowdry, whose loss to the Association will be keenly felt, has returned to the United States, where he will in future be connected with the Rockefeller Institute in New York. Dr. Davidson Black was elected President of the Association.

PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA

The following is from the General Laws of the State of Alabama (1915), pp. 729-730:

AN ACT

To provide for the preservation of the aboriginal and other antiquities, mounds, earthworks, ancient forts and graves in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Alabama:

1. That the State of Alabama reserves to itself the exclusive right and privilege of exploring, excavating or surveying, through its authorized officers, agents or employees, all aboriginal and other antiquities, mounds, earthworks, ancient or historic forts, and burial sites within the State of Alabama, subject to the rights of the owner of the land upon which such antiquities are situated, for agricultural, domestic or industrial purposes; and that the ownership of the State is hereby expressly declared in any and all objects whatever which may be found or located therein.

2. That it is hereby made unlawful for any person not a resident of the State of Alabama, either by himself personally, or through any agent or employee, or for any one else acting for such person, to explore or excavate any of the remains described in section one hereof, or to carry or to send away from the State any objects which may be discovered therein, or which may be taken therefrom, or found in the vicinity thereof.

3. That no explorations or excavations shall be made in any of such remains without the consent of the owner of the land first had and obtained, and without such work is done in such way as not to injure any crops, houses or improvements on the land adjacent to or forming a part of such remains.

4. That no explorations or excavations shall be made, which will destroy, deface, or permanently injure such remains; and that after any such explorations or excavations, they shall be restored to the same like condition as before such explorations or excavations were made.

5. That no objects taken from such remains shall be sold or disposed of out of the State, but when removed therefrom, the objects so gathered shall be retained in State custody, and either placed in the collection of the depart-

ment of archives and history, or in the museums or in the libraries of the educational or other institutions of the State, or they may be exchanged for similar or other objects from other states, museums, libraries, or individuals.

6. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense.

APPROVED September 29, 1915.

THE TWENTIETH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS

THE Twentieth International Congress of Americanists, which was to have convened at Rio Janeiro in 1921, will be held in that city August 20 to 30 in connection with the celebration by Brazil of its first centenary of independence. Official announcement to that effect has been made to the U. S. Secretary of State by the Brazilian Government.

It is hoped that a special effort will be made by Americanists in this country to attend the Congress, or at least to become members of it. Applications for membership together with dues (\$5.00) may be sent directly to the Secretary of the coming Congress, Sr. Domingos de Carvalho, Praça 15 de Novembro N. 101, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or to Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, Secretary of the Congress preceding, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN FRANCE OF PREHISTORIC STUDIES

THE American School in France of Prehistoric Studies announces that for the School year beginning July 1, 1922, two scholarships are available. Applicants should have some knowledge of prehistoric archaeology, not necessarily in the European field, and some acquaintance with French, but a long course of preparation is not absolutely necessary. The time is divided between excavations, excursions, and study in museums. This is supplemented by attendance at lectures given by French scholars and by the American Director.

Those who consider entering the School, whether or not applicants for scholarships, and whether or not intending to pass the entire year in the School, should, as soon as possible, address the Chairman, Dr. Charles Peabody, Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

MR. JAMES MOONEY, for thirty-six years a member of the scientific staff of the Bureau of American Ethnology and the leading authority on

the Cherokee and Kiowa Indians, died December 22, 1921, at his home in Washington, D. C. An extended notice of his life and work will appear in a later issue of this journal.

DR. VINCENZO GIUFFRIDA-RUGGERI, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Naples, the most prominent and the most productive of Italian students in his particular field, died December 21, 1921, after a brief illness.

DR. T. T. WATERMAN has received a temporary appointment in the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., and is now engaged in field work among the Indians in the neighborhood of the Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and other parts of the North Pacific coast.

FATHER WILHELM KOPPERS, co-editor of *Anthropos*, and a specialist on the economic life of primitive peoples, is conducting ethnological investigations in the region of Tierra del Fuego. On his way thither he visited several anthropological centers in the United States, including New York, Washington, and Berkeley.

PROFESSOR ARNOLD VAN GENNEP, formerly of the University of Neuchâtel and well-known for his works on religion, customs, and legends, as well as on totemism, primitive society, and folk-lore, visited the United States and Canada during the past winter and delivered popular lectures in both countries on the ethnography of northern Africa and the folk-lore of Savoy, under the auspices of the Alliance française. At the same time he was enabled to visit all of the principal centers of anthropological activity, meet many American investigators, and deliver lectures before some of the anthropological societies.

MR. JAMES R. MURIE, the well-known recorder of Pawnee ceremonies and the assistant of most of those ethnologists who have conducted investigations among the people of his tribe, died very suddenly at his home near Pawnee, Oklahoma, on November 18, 1921.

DR. H. J. SPINDEN, Curator of Archaeology of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., has been appointed Instructor in Anthropology in Harvard University. He will give courses on the use of primitive design in modern industries.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY has established a lectureship in Anthropology, and Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole of the Field Museum of Natural History has been selected to fill the position.

DR. RUDOLF SCHULLER received a commission from the Mexican Government in December, 1921, to study the culture and the social structure of the Huastec Indians and expected to undertake field investigations among them covering two or three months.

OSCAR MONTELIUS, former Antiquary to the Realm of Sweden, died in Stockholm, November 4, 1921, at the age of seventy-eight. The outstanding accomplishment of his life was the establishment of an intelligible chronology for the Bronze Age in Europe and the region of the Mediterranean.

THE *Bulletin of the University of Denver* for November, 1921, contains an account of an archaeological expedition undertaken during the preceding summer to the ruins of the Cliff Dwellers and Pueblo Indians west of Pagosa Springs. The University was joined in this investigation by the Colorado State Museum and the expedition was under the joint direction of Mr. J. A. Jeancon, Curator of the Museum, and Dr. E. B. Renaud, Professor of Romance Languages. The latter "has been much interested in archaeology and ethnology for several years and has given these subjects careful and thorough study. During the past year he has taught courses in American Archaeology and in the Ethnology of the Indians of the American Plains." Considerable advance was made toward establishing a chronology for the various types of ruins found in the area and towards elucidating the evolution of the culture represented by them.

NATURE of December 22, 1921, p. 548, gives a report of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science on September 9th, where the origin of the Scotch people formed the main subject of anthropological discussion.

DR. C. G. SELIGMANN, well-known for his researches in Ceylon and New Guinea, has been sent on a third expedition to the Sudan, where he has already investigated the Shilluk and Dinka and will now study the Bari, Acholi, Madi, and Latuka.

ON December 29th, 1921, Dr. Georg Schweinfurth celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday. Hoffman and Campe announce a new book of his, entitled *Auf unbetretenen Wegen in Aegypten*.